

According to Y. Harari, the year 1970 represents a turning point in Government policy towards industrializing the Arab village, institutionalizing this shift in 1973 by appointing an Arab citizen (Kamal Qasim) advisor on this affair to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. As a result, the industrialization process was speeded up, reaching 100 industrial projects, 18 of which were established during the first half of the year 1976. These industrial projects are no longer restricted to textiles, as was the case in the past; they are geared towards a larger variety of products: ceramics and stone-polishing products. Production includes also fairs, shoes, carpets and diamond-finishing products. This is in addition to 2,500 small workshops, 80 of which produce bricks, 38 for olive oil, etc.⁶¹

Reaping super-profit by employing oppressed Arab females is probably the motive for placing Jewish industry in Arab villages. Moreover, mobilization of Arab females into the Israeli labor force does, in effect, coincide with the national demographic objective since it is likely to delay the marriage age of the now "productive" women. Consequently, the fertility rate among the Palestinian-Arab population may decline. Child day care centers are not made part of the government effort to mobilize Arab female labor, as is the case in mobilizing Jewish female labor into the labor force.

The inflow of Jewish industrial capital into Arab villages as a recent alternative to intensifying the outflow of female village labor into Jewish work places which constitutes only a semi-proletarianization process, does also coincide with economic, specifically profitability considerations. This is because it contributes to minimizing the cost of